

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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THE NEW NORTH KOREAN CABINET DECISION

ON THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO PETITION THE GOVERNMENT

In January, 1953, the North Korean government adopted Cabinet Decision No. 232 on "the right of the people to a prompt answer to their petitions and complaints." A Korean Central News Agency dispatch datelined Pyongyang 19 January 1953, which was published 24 January 1953 in the Kaesong Press, reported as follows:

"According to this decision, every citizen, community, government organ, and official can petition the government to restore his rights and compensate him for damages when his rights and property are trespassed on by government officials or agencies. He can request government agencies and officials to correct their errors in public affairs or make their own suggestions for improvement. Furthermore, the category of subjects for which the government can be accused is unrestricted. Not only the person concerned but anyone else can, when he has definite proof of the government trespassing on civil rights, complain against the agencies concerned on behalf of the person concerned.

"In order to hear the people's complaints and petitions, the leaders in each branch of the government must fix visiting days

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and hours for the public's convenience as follows: every day in the Ri offices; several times a week in the county and city offices. They must further place a Notebook of Public Complaints at convenient places, and provide every facility for those who have come to complain and petition.

"In order to judge the public complaints and petitions promptly and precisely, the leaders of each branch of the government shall investigate, deliberate, and resolve what they have been accused of, taking full responsibility for the results. Even after they have accepted the complaint or petition, they shall grant the complainant or petitioner the right to make additional statements in their presence. Then they shall start immediately to question the official or agency concerned.

"Unless there is some special reason, the complaint or petition should be examined and resolved within 40 days by agencies of the central government, within 30 days by agencies of the provincial governments, within 20 days by city or county agencies and within 10 days by Ri or other local offices, after the papers of complaint or petition have been submitted. However, complaints by members of the People's Army shall be resolved within a period one-third shorter than those above.

"Officials of the agency where the complaint or petition has been filed shall inform the complainant or petitioner how his complaint has been resolved. If the complaint has political or social meaning, the reply to it shall be published. If the complainant objects to the decision on his complaint, he may appeal to the next higher agency of the government.

"Officials in every government agency should study the historic February speech of Premier Kim Il-sung and carry it into effect in order to bind the people more closely together. In the course of its execution they should fight without leniency against those who are disloyal. They should always listen to what the people say and hold the people's originality in highest esteem. Each minister of the cabinet and all officials of each provincial, county and city government should especially endeavor to prevent the imposition of other-than-normal taxes and the unnecessary mobilization of laborers."

Again, NK Communist leaders seem to be trying to dazzle the people with glittering generalities. Everything stated in this new Cabinet Decision No. 232 is contained in Article 25 of the NK Constitution : "A citizen can petition or complain to the government.

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A citizen can accuse government officials of unlawful acts and demand compensation for damages suffered."

Not once since the NK Constitution was adopted, however, has a complaint or petition been received by the NK government. This does not indicate, of course, that the people's constitutional rights have been trespassed on by the government. The NK Constitution supposedly guarantees the people the following rights:

- political, economic and social equality
- voting and holding office
- freedom of the press, speech, and organization
- freedom of assembly
- freedom of belief
- equal pay for equal labor
- freedom of education
- to trade freely and to own medium and small businesses
- freedom of scientific and cultural activity
- freedom from censorship
- freedom from trespassing against one's home
- freedom of marriage
- freedom to complain and petition the government

Many news articles in current North Korean newspapers disclose the extent to which the NK government trespasses on the rights which the NK Constitution guarantees to the people. Here are some examples:

"(Government officials) do not try to mobilize the people systematically by teaching or persuading them. Instead they compel people to work without question. They do not try to breathe with the people, to live with them, listen to them; they are satisfied to sit at their desks and ignore the people's feelings and interests. Consequently they are weakening the people's enthusiasm. . . . Some workers still defy public opinion, court the favor of high officials, oppress the lower classes, think only of their own reputations, ignore the people's initiative, and carry on their business only by command and threats."

Minchu Choson (Democratic People's Newspaper),
6 December 1952

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"The problem of carrying out the requirements of KIM Il-sung's February speech cannot be solved in a short time. In view of what was revealed by the August-September inspection in 1952, the struggle against bureaucracy and greediness has not been satisfactory . . . The executive committee of the Pyong An Nampo People's Committee has begun to strengthen its censorial work and at the same time has started self-criticism, confessing it's own mistakes candidly. By this means, all members who correct their errors are excused and those who conceal their errors are punished, respectively. Thus the Pyong An Nampo Executive Committee is carrying on censorial work of all kinds against the vice of the commissioner and some officials of its own People's Committee. In the Provincial Council, they deposed the commissioner, SONG Chang-yum (1345-2490-3425) and punished him severely as well as the Chung Wha and Anchu county commissioners and other greedy bureaucrats. Despite all they have done, however, much still remains to be done."

Minchu Choson 1 January 1953

"Among bankers there are some bureaucrats who force the people to have by deducting money from their pay. They do not try to make the people understand the political, economical meaning of the people's saving program in order that they might join it voluntarily. Instead they deduct the savings and push it off on the people as a tax. Frequently they change common savings into long-term savings, just as the Japanese officials did. As a result, people are withdrawing their savings from banks."

Minchu Choson, 20 August 1952

The Minchu Choson, which is the official NK government newspaper, also keeps a column of Questions to Government Officials. Here are some typical questions and answers:

QUESTION: "The Ri People's Committees have been ordered to carry out definitely the Army Funds Contributions Movement and the Savings Movement. In order to do so, the committees must allot so much contributing to each group of people. The result is that discontent arises among the people and they tend to drift apart from members of the Ri committees. Hereafter, how should the commissioner of the Ri committee handle such matters?"

RI Chong-ku, commissioner of Kunsan
ri, Hang Yong myon, Chong Song
county.

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ANSWER : "Some officials in the higher government agencies, in order to simplify their work and gain themselves fame, sit at their desks and issue orders to the Ri officials instead of appealing to the people's patriotism. Consequently, many Ri commissioners similarly simplify their tasks by allotting so much contributions from the people, sometimes allotting more than is ordered. Thus, because they compel people to contribute army funds and to save, the patriotic movement has caused the people to grumble."

District Administrative Department,
General Affairs Bureau of the Cabinet.
12 September 1952

QUESTION: "In our district, people are often mobilized for guarding the rice stores and government offices. Can this mobilizing be limited?"

Ri Chae-son, commissioner of
Whaekang ri, Whangchu myon,
Whangchu county.

ANSWER : "People are often mobilized in order aid the front and make the rear secure. However, it is forbidden to mobilize people indiscriminately and at random. It is not necessary to mobilize people for guarding government offices. Employees of the office or agency concerned must guard their own office. As for guarding the rice stores, it is difficult to guard them without the people's help. The main point is not that the government mobilizes too many people too often, but that the Ri committees mobilize people unfairly sometimes. This is what is causing public discontent. For example, the People's Committee members of Namchang ri, Sunduk myon, Hamchu county did not themselves join the mobilization of labor. Committee members of a certain Ri in Hongwon county urged a farmer's mobilization even though he was sick and had to pay someone else to go in his place at a daily wage of 3,000 won. Thus only the simple and loyal people are mobilized while prominent officials and those who seek their favor are not. Therefore you must carry out the mobilization more justly by mobilizing the Ri committee members too, and by keeping an accurate record of those who are mobilized.

District Administrative Department
General Affairs Bureau of the Cabinet.

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In conclusion, the following editorial from the Minchu Choson bears out the reasons why the NK Communists were compelled to issue Cabinet Decision No. 232:

"Today, we note that the people seldom criticize. Because of this, public opinion and the feelings of the people are not reflected in the work of the government. Many government officials are completely ignorant that the people even exist. Many officials are still bureaucratic; greediness, waste and other crimes are not yet rooted out. Why, then, to the people not criticize? The causal factor is that some officials have mis-used self-criticism and developed an unjust attitude toward the people's criticism. Criticism from the people cannot be expected unless the officials welcome it and are tolerant. Some officials, instead of criticizing their own errors and defects, frankly and boldly conceal them. They do not accept criticism from the people. Sometimes they seek to revenge themselves on the people. Therefore, being afraid of ill-treatment, the people are silent about the errors and defects of officials and have to endure them."

Minchu Choson, 15 January 1953

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DEFECTS IN THE NK ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM

FOLLOWING THE REORGANIZATION OF 22 DECEMBER 1952

Recently-appointed People's Committees in the new North Korean ri's (villages*) are having difficulty adjusting themselves to the new NK administrative system. The administrative reorganization, announced on 22 December 1952, increased the counties of North Korea from 91 to 168, reduced the ri's from 10,120 to 3,659, and established 168 county seats or ub's and 41 Labor Districts.**

In an article entitled "Organizing the Operation of the New Ri People's Committees" in the Minchu Choson (Democratic People's Newspaper) of 25 March 1953, SO Tal-kun, vice-minister of the NK Cabinet secretariat, wrote as follows:

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- * Rural farm villages only. The urban equivalent is the "dong."
** According to the reorganization order, in a ri of at least 400 inhabitants where 60 per cent are employed in factories, mines, fishing or forestry, the ri shall be called a Labor District. This is entirely different from the ordinary farming ri's.

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"Some of the committee members have forgotten that the Ri People's Committee is now the primary agent of the national government, working directly among the people. Some of these members have set up a system whereby they expect the heads of the Pan and Ku (Pan and Ku are subdivisions of the Ri) to do most of their work. They think the new Ri People's Committee simply replaces the former Myon People's Committee. (The former myon consisted of many ri's.) We must discard these wrong tendencies."

The Minchu Choson also published an article (3 April 1953) by SONG Ki-chun, commissioner of the Pak Chon County People's Committee, entitled, "The County People's Committee's Job in Leading the Ri People's Committees Following the Reorganization of the Administrative System," in which he wrote:

"In our county, various harmful trends have begun to appear. They are such that they deter governmental policies in the new administration system from reaching the people. To put it bluntly, the newly-appointed Ri Committee members are lacking in zeal and activity in adapting their operations to their new environment, in which their sphere of activities is greatly enlarged. As a result, the preparatory work for farming has deteriorated to a great extent.

"Next, some of the Ri Committee officials do not realize that the Ri People's Committee, as the primary agent of the national government, is in charge of carrying out all political, economic, and cultural policies of the national government. They continue to operate under the old system. In some ri's, including Hak Am ri, they act as though the Pan People's Committee (A ri consists of many pans. The pan is not an administrative division but is a social unit to help the administrative work of the Ri People's Committee.) were the former Ri People's Committee and the new Ri were the former Myon.

"In these ri's, the People's Committee officials do not endeavor to keep in touch with the people by bringing them into the ri operations, even though a month has passed since the administrative system was reorganized. Every day they hold meetings of the heads

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of the People's Pans and make them do most of the work. Furthermore, when their own jobs are not carried out satisfactorily, they blame the heads of the People's Pans. . ."

Apparently the County People's Committees are as much at fault under the new system as the Ri committees. The national government seems to have ignored entirely the inherent tendency of public officials to "pass the buck."

Many officials of the County People's Committees were dismissed following the reorganization while the sphere of the County Committee's responsibility and authority was enlarged. Disregarding this fact, the County Committees sent many of their officials down to the Ri's, emphasizing that they should manage the rural work. As a result, work was unevenly distributed and it turned out that some officials became "farm managers" or "gentleman farmers."

In addition, the County Committees have apparently neglected to coordinate the work of the Ri officials by improving the system of consultation. In early February, 1953, for example, they had to send five notices to the Ri commissioners and secretaries in order to get them together for a brief business meeting. Apparently the Ri commissioners are so overburdened with details that they do not have time for practical work.

AN Tse-son wrote as follows in an article in the Minchu Choson of 30 March 1953 under the heading, "Strengthening the County And City Cultural Propaganda Program Under the New Administrative System:"

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"It has been quite some time since the administrative system was reorganized. Nonetheless, the cultural propaganda sections and propaganda chiefs of some counties and cities have not organized their operations and carried them out in accordance with new situations. Some propaganda chiefs have even neglected to set up democratic propaganda and to assign promising members to it."

To summarize:

(1) Bureaucracy among the Ri Committee leaders still exists. They dislike working among the people and prefer to direct affairs from above, as the Japanese did.

(2) Leaders of People's Committees are not enthusiastic about their work and carry out their duties mechanically without any study or planning.

(3) The knowledge and abilities of People's Committee officials is not adequate to organize and manage their operations.

(4) As a result, policies of the NK national government are not being carried out satisfactorily.

From the above it is apparent that the defects which existed before the administrative reorganization have not been eliminated by the reorganization.

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ESTABLISHMENT OF "COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES FOR SIDE-LINE PRODUCTS"
IN NORTH KOREAN RURAL DISTRICT

On 18 February 1953, the North Korean Cabinet adopted Decision No. 26 establishing Cooperative Societies for Side-line Products in rural farm districts and Cooperative Societies for Fishing Products in coastal areas. (Minchi Choson, 25 March 1953). ("Side-line Products" on Korean Farms include fruits and vegetables grown in addition to the principal crop and the various home-craft products, such as baskets, shoes, clothing, etc., which farm-families manufacture during the winter or idle-season. — Ed.)

Commenting editorially on the new Cabinet Decision, the Notong Sinmun (Labor Press) of 12 March 1953 stated:

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"The organization of Cooperative Societies for Side-line Products in rural districts is an important method for improving the farmers' economic life and elevating their living standards. These Cooperative Societies hold a great significance in the teaching of superior accounting technique in side-line production.

The Minchu Choson (Democratic Korea) for 1 April 1953 holds

the same view in the following article:

"The purpose of the Cooperative Society for Side-line Products in rural districts is the betterment of the farm economy. It will teach farmers the superiority of cooperative accounting and give them hope of a general improvement of the ruraleconomy. The organization of Cooperative Societies for the Side-line Products in rural districts should be based on local raw materials because the selection of a task which depends only on distant raw materials would result in an impossible guarantee of raw materials and the interruption of side-line production. There are many varieties of productive jobs which can be undertaken by the Cooperative Societies for Side-line Products in rural districts. For example, among manufactures, there are straw goods, edible wild-herbs, edible oils, macaroni, rice-milling, flour-milling. Raw material production includes medical herbs, wicker-wares(baskets), stock-breeding and chicken-raising.

"Small farmers should become the center of side-line production during the leisure-season and women and aged men should be included in the organizations. The membership should consist of either individuals or farm-families, but each should form separate societies. There is no membership limit, even two persons or two farm-families can form a Society. The Societies may be fixed for individual, hamlet or village size, although this rule does not apply in all circumstances. The organization of the Society and the admission of new members should be simple with no membership fee. The capital invested should include only the means of production owned by the members and required by the Society, i.e. no cash investments . . . The Society's productive work may be performed at a common workshop or at home, but all production should be rationally organized. When special techniques are needed, the producers Cooperative League may asked to send technicians directly or through the people's administrative organs to organize lecture-classes for technical training.

"As for disposition of the products, sales should be made by contract or by other means closely tied in with the Consumers Cooperative Societies or through the free markets, but no wholesaling is allowed to profiteers and dishonest brokers. An important question in the sale of products concerns barter with the Consumers Cooperative

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Societies. By supplying products to the Consumers' Co-ops in exchange for farm implements and the necessities of life, the Cooperative Societies for Side-line Products can procure cheaply and easily all requirements for their operations. This bartering will also eliminate waste of time and labor on both sides by reducing unnecessary expenses. The remuneration of members of the Side-line Products Co-ops is of several kinds according to labor conditions, type of job, and technical abilities.

"(1) Payment by month, day or hour according to the nature and amount of labor.

"(2) Payment in proportion to the quantity of products produced minus sundry expenses and joint savings (less than 2 per cent of sales price) from the proceeds of sales.

"(3) Payment in proportion to quantity of products produced minus sundry expenses from the proceeds of sales of the products.

"When profits accrue in operation of the Side-line Products Societies, the profits shall be distributed in proportion to the amount of capital and labor invested. The Societies which normally operate year-round will submit statistical reports and balance sheets as directed by the superior guidance organs. Those operating only seasonally will do the same after the season ends. Other Society branches are not required to submit reports. However all grades of guidance organs shall always give guidance to individual societies in making statistical reports so as to prevent any chaos and dishonest dealings.

"For the operation and management of the Side-line Products Cooperative Societies, the members shall be elected at the general assembly of members from among the members. The Societies can obtain loans through the Peasants Banks for their fixed fund and floating fund required for the purchase of the means of production and raw materials. They can obtain stock feed through special arrangements with the State. They can obtain breeding animals (such as stud-horses or bulls) at official prices from the collective stock farms. For the perfect execution of this business, workers of all grades in the guidance organs will maintain close connections with the Party and government, particularly in the farm villages, and give explanatory and propaganda lectures to the farmers about the Party, government policies, the significance of the Side-line Production Societies, and the superiority of their joint economy, with a view to inducing farmers to join the society".

The real purpose of the establishment of Cooperative Societies for Side-line Products by the North Korean Communists may be summarized as follows:

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(1) To increase the flow of rural side-line products to the markets. With all important production facilities destroyed and manufactured goods in short supply, the North Korean people depend in a large measure on the rural sideline products for their life necessities. But these products are not produced for selling but for home consumption, hence they rarely reach the free markets. Therefore, the rural Side-line Production Cooperative Societies have been established in order to supply larger quantities of rural side-line products to markets.

(2) To increase the income and purchasing power of farmers and elevate their living standards.

(3) To decrease to a certain extent the inflow of capital goods and capitalistic methods of production, which are deemed harmful by Communists. In his speech at the fifth meeting of the NKLP Central Committee in December 1952, KIM Il-sung mentioned three points: the large number of new party members; the small industrial production caused by capitalistic tendencies; and the secret agent activities. The newly established Side-line Products Societies may help to curb the flow of the capitalistic industrial products and merchandise to the rural communities and cities.

(4) To make another step toward the collectivization of farming which is the goal of their farm policy. The new rural Side-line Products Cooperatives have brought collectivism to side-line farm production. NK farmers doing cooperative work in side-line production are now passing from the second step of the Chinese land reform system (simple mutual help) into the third step (long-term mutual help).

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In conclusion, special attention is called to the fact that these Communist cooperative societies are quite different from the capitalistic cooperatives in that the former are government-controlled while the latter are privately-owned and controlled. The Communist cooperative societies are placed under the powerful control of the Producers Cooperative League which is a national organ. The rural production societies are not operated by the members themselves but are controlled by the reports they make to and the directives they receive from the Producers Cooperative League. These societies are not working for the benefit of the farmers but are working for the benefit of the national Communist organs.

Traditionally, Communist "land reform" has been applied only for tactical reasons: to stimulate the ambitions for land-ownership among the conservative farming classes in order to make them participate in the revolution. In reality, individual landowners produced by Communist "land reform" have become the greatest enemies of the Communist revolution because they realize that the Communists intend to betray them by later establishing collective farms.

After the enforcement of the "land reform" in North Korea in 1946, the Communist leaders of the Soviet Union and North Korea feared that the true Communist farm policy might become known to the NK farmers who had hailed the reform. For two years all of the NK propaganda organs and publications were forbidden to speak or write about the Soviet collective farms. Then, in 1947, they began to describe the Soviet farms as a paradise. In

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1948, the first "national" farmers were established in North Korea (Minchu Choson, 20 August 1952) followed by "national" stock farms and "national" orchards and several tractor stations. Tractors were imported from Russia to plow the lands of the farmers at low rates, the money for which was advanced to the farmers by national subsidies. After the establishment of national farms, great results were seen, particularly stock farms and orchards. By comparison with 1946, the number of cattle increased 179.2 per cent and hogs 427 per cent (Minchu Choson, 20 August 1952). All farm families were required to engage in stock raising.

The war delayed the farm-collectivization plans of the NK Communists, because in wartime national unity and enormous agricultural production necessitate the temporary suspension of anti-individual policies. In North Korea today, there is an acute shortage of labor because of military conscription despite the great demand for farm products. Under these conditions, an appeal for cooperative labor is inevitable. Hence the "cooperative labor pools" and the "cattle plowing groups" were introduced. These conditions have brought collectivization of farming in North Korea a step nearer. The "group-effort" forms are seeds of socialism, since the farmers who own the means of production are engaged in group-labor (Minchu Choson, 31 March 1953). Many small landowners who have been made paupers by U.N. bombings have filled positions in the 70 national stock farms, which have been stocked with several thousand domestic animals sent to North Korea by the People's Republic of Mongolia (Minchu Choson, 20 August 1952).

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In relation to this whole situation, an interesting note is to be found in the "decision on Mutual Help and Joint Work in Farming" adopted at a recent meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. This decision has given many hints as to North Korean farming from the standpoint of its being part of the Communist farm policy for all of Asia. The Decision was first published in the Peking Lenin Ipao (Peking People's Daily News) of 26 March 1953 and reprinted in the Minchu Choson (Democratic Korea) of 31 March 1953. The text of the Decision is as follows:

"In China, the development of individual farm economy is inevitable and the Party policy is to form a union with the middle class farmers and to control the rich farmers. In view of present Chinese economic conditions the individual farm economy will remain in practice for a considerable period of time. The individual economy of farmers and manual laborers, like many other members of the people's economy, should receive the guidance of the national economic organs and play an appropriate role in the total economic development of the nation."

"In all areas where the land reform has come into force, the ownership of lands acquired by farmers will be protected, but the Party must call upon organization and assistance for the development of mutual help and joint work movements among farmers based on voluntary action and for mutual benefits. Such mutual help and joint work can be termed a collective form of labor based on the individual economy. Herein lie the prospects of collectivism and socialization of farming."

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The decision goes on to explain three important forms of mutual help and joint work in China:

"(1) Simple mutual help. This is the lowest form, chiefly organized on a seasonal or temporary basis. This kind of organized group is numerous in the new liberated areas as well as in the old liberated areas.

"(2) Long-term mutual help. These include larger farms. As a result of mutual help, most of the farmers are engaged in side jobs to get subsidiary income in addition to their farm earnings. They have definite production plans and labor division systems that may improve the farming technique of the members. Some of these organizations have acquired some joint property including domestic animals and farm implements. These organizations are small in number, but they are increasing in the areas where the simple mutual-help farming groups have built strong foundations.

"(3) Agricultural Production Joint Work Company. This is also known as a Land Cooperative Society. The members keep their lands in joint-ownership. These organizations are much larger than the second form. They are formed on the basis of individual ownership of land and the members may join or separate their lands on the principle of equal and voluntary mutual benefits.

"The mutual help bodies and the Agricultural Production Joint Work Companies are in charge of an important and aggressive role, and the Central Committee takes into consideration their dual character, viz. a viz. private ownership and joint ownership. The means of production of the first form are held privately by the members, but since the members work collectively there is embryonic socialism. The second form helps develop this sign; even though the Joint Work Companies are based on the private ownership they contain more socialistic elements. However, compared to socialistic collective forms, the Joint Work Companies are yet even in the lowest form of organization and are nothing more than organizations in transition toward collective farming.

"Apart from these organizations, national farms with mechanized or semi-mechanized installations should be established, and at least one or two experimental national farms are required in every Hsien (county). These farms will show advanced farming techniques and the use of new agricultural plants, will give cultural training to farmers, and will give technical assistance and guidance to the mutual-help and joint work organizations.

"In some localities, one or two group-farms with socialistic elements may be established on an experimental basis, under suitable economic circumstances and with the full consent of the farmers in every Hsien (county)".

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In its conclusion, the Decision declares that its final goal is to lead the total farm population of China to socialism and Communism. On the basis of the above statements, it is evident that there are six types of farming in China today: the individual; the simple mutual-help; the long-term mutual-help; the joint-work; the socialistic groups; and the national. Present-day farming in North Korea corresponds to China's second form of farming or simple mutual-help farming. When the Cooperative Societies for Side-line Products are formed in NK rural districts, as indicated by this report, North Korean agriculture will begin moving from simple mutual-help farming to the long-term mutual-help farming, Communism's third step in agrarian reform.

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MEMBERSHIP DIFFICULTIES IN THE NORTH KOREAN LABOR PARTY

When the North Korean Communists returned from their "temporary retreat" in 1950, they set up new restrictions on the admission of new Party members and started punishing those Party members who had stayed behind during the U.N. occupation. These new policies weakened the Party by antagonizing some members and making others become inactive. To solve this impasse in Party affairs, the fourth meeting of the NKLP Central Committee, in November, 1951, decided to halt the punishment and rigid examination of members, with the result that Party membership once again began to rise.

By October, 1952, the Party had increased to its pre-war level of 1 million members in 48,932 branches. No farm village, government office, or army unit was without Party members. The membership breakdown

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by class of employment was as follows, as quoted in the January, 1953, issue of Inmin (People) magazine:

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<u>Employment</u>	<u>Oct. 1952</u>	<u>pre-war</u>	<u>% change</u>
Laborers	21.1 %	20.0 %	1.0 %
Poor farmers	57.9	55.2	2.7
Middle-class farmers	3.5	7.1	- 3.6
Office workers	16.6	15.5	1.1
Others	1.0	2.2	- 1.2
Students	*	*	0.0
Rich farmers	*	*	- 0.3
Entrepreneurs	*	*	- 1.1
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>0.0 (1.2)</u>

* Figures not available

By October, 1952, the Party leadership had reinstated 29 percent of the members who had been dismissed, 62 per cent of the members who had been demoted, and 69 percent of the members who had been punished in other ways. KIM Il-sung's address at the fifth meeting of the NKLP Central Committee in Pongyang 17-19 December 1952 was quoted in the same issue of Inmin as follows:

"Since our Party corrected its errors in punishment, the creativity and enthusiasm of members have increased tremendously, and their awakened discipline has become conspicuous in their Party life and work. Thus our Party has been unified and solidified more than ever in its organization and ideology."

However, the sudden growth of the Party between the fourth and fifth meetings of the NKLP Central Committee was not without certain liabilities. The quality of the membership deteriorated. In KIM Il-sung's same speech, he stated:

"The inconsistency between qualitative and quantitative growth is evidenced in the Party's recent expansion. Since the war started, approximately 450,000 new members have entered the Party. The overwhelming majority of them are very low in political level, in business experience, and half of the total membership is only slightly above illiteracy."

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"There have been many opportunities for unloyal members to enter the Party. Such facts are found in some Party branches in the mountains and coastline of Hamkyong province. Some Party enemies have exploited the ri committees there because the Party was not awake. We must learn from such mistakes. Some Party branches in North Hamkyong province have let anyone join the Party, with the result that 70 per cent of the members are politically unreliable. This was because the Party branches did not observe the instructions of the Central Committee and were lacking in revolutionary spirit. Hereafter, we must seek out spies and speculators who mingle in the Party, and raise the ideological level of the Party . . .

"In the early half of 1952, 79 primary Party leaders were dismissed from the Party, some because they had spied for the enemy, others because they were not proficient in business management."

With the reorganization of the NK administrative system on 22 December 1952, the NKLP was forced to reorganize the Party at the same time. One reason why the gun and ri People's Committees have not yet been elected (The work of these committees is temporarily being carried on by Organization Committees. -- Ed.) is because the administrative organization is still so new that elections are as yet impossible. Underlying this reason, however, is the fact that the Communists still do not yet trust the people to elect loyal Party members to office.

Referring to KIM's speech again, he says:

"Thought regulation has always been important in our Party work. More than 40 per cent of our members are new. As Lenin said, 'Small scale production produces capitalists and a bourgeoisie.' This is particularly true in our country where production is small. We should be on guard against situations in our country created by the aggressive American imperialists. . . .

"During the peaceful construction period after the war, the U.S.A. imperialists, with the help of Syngman Rhee, continued to send espionage agents, murderers, thieves and destroyers to our Northern republic. Since the outbreak of the Korean war, the activities of such intriguers has expanded. The secret agents of the U.S.A. imperialists and the traitors with Syngman Rhee are attempting to exploit our people who are distressed by many difficulties. With a view to instilling reactionary thought in our people, the American imperialists and Syngman Rhee are using all their propaganda resources. Consequently the influence over some of our Party members is having an unwholesome effect. We must therefore strengthen our thought movement . . ."

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DEFECTS IN THE NK NATIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE

The National Planning Committee in North Korea is the NK equivalent of the GOSPLAN or State Planning Agency in the Soviet Union. It is charged with responsibility for drawing up "plans" for economic development, similar to Russia's Five Year Plans, and enforcing the Cabinet Decisions which implement these plans. These plans embrace both production methods and production goals in every phase of NK economic activity.

The Minchu Choson (Democratic Korea) recently carried a report indicating corruption and mismanagement in the National Planning Committee. It made the following observations in its issue of 28 March 1953:

"The National Planning Committee is supposed to carry out the decisions and instructions of the Party and government on the improvement of officials' living standards. Its leaders, however, neglect this duty. Last year the Committee conducted side-line farms which averaged 300 pyong of land (A pyong is

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six square feet -- Ed.) for each official of the Committee. Carrying on their farming with no fixed plan, they mobilized workers indiscriminately. As a result, the crops required much longer than the normal 26 days to harvest. To make matters worse, they sold precious chemical fertilizer at high prices on the free market.

"The former head of the administrative section of the National Planning Committee started this trend by selling chemical fertilizer on the open market. The man in charge of the farm section followed suit by buying fertilizer on the open market. All in all, 62 bags of fertilizer were disposed of in this manner. In another case, the National Planning Committee conducted a side-line farm, spending vast sums of money and labor on it, but still could not provide its own officials with food because it neglected to grow vegetables.

"Furthermore, the National Planning Committee did not appraise labor justly. Officials were paid as much as the workers mobilized for 90 days. Consequently, workers stopped paying any attention to mobilization.

"Hog-raising, which provides people with nutritious food, showed no improvement. Last year, the Committee borrowed 250,000 won for hog-raising, yet it did not even buy one pig or build one pig-pen. Thus, the National Planning Committee must pay much bank interest even though it has done nothing with the money. There are many 'hogs' on the bank's ledger books but no one is getting any nourishment from them. There is also insufficient feed for the hogs which are raised.

"Housing is also bad. The National Planning Committee set aside enormous funds for house construction, but such work has never been begun because there is no housing plan to carry out. The few houses which were built

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have disintegrated due to snow and rain. Fifty per cent of those in use are only half-finished because they were started too late last year.

"The National Planning Committee also is supposed to improve service businesses. But service remains very poor. In February, 1953, many public baths, barber shops, laundries, tailors, cobblers, etc. were opened, but because the management was inefficient and the equipment was poor, the shops were obliged to close one by one. Many public baths were closed without being used even once. The barber shops were not equipped with even the minimum sanitary and civilized furnishings; the laundries could not balance income and expenditure. Although officials are still working on the housing problem, no concrete plan has been conceived for home side-line products. Because there are no plans for the maintenance and uplifting of the work already started, each work will likely end in failure."

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MORE EVIDENCE OF CORRUPTION IN NK GOVERNMENT

The following four items illustrate how corruption on the part of minor officials continues to plague the Communist government in North Korea:

I. FROM THE HWANGHAE ILBO OF 17 FEBRUARY 1953:

"At a straw workshop managed by RA Cheng-yop, a Party branch commissioner, RA neglected to teach the people how to improve the quality of straw work. Many rejected articles were produced. The management claimed that the poor quality was due to war conditions. More than 25 per cent of the total production at this workshop during the first quarter of last year was rejected in the national inspection. The management does not worry, being convinced that it can sell the faulty products at cheaper prices.

"AN Pyong-chun, head of employees, explained the situation as follows:

"Because we have had no leisure time, even KIM Pong-nyo, who has been working here for one year and seven months, produced some defective articles.

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another idle act of the management is that they did not repair the machines until they had ceased to function entirely. As a result, production was 25 per cent below what it was last December.'

by PAK Kun."

II. FROM THE HWANGHAE ILBO OF 26 FEBRUARY 1953:

"The employees in the Purchasing Section of the Hwanghae Provincial People's Committee have been busy trying to promote themselves, indulging in bureaucratism. KANG Hyon-tu, head of the Fertilizer Section, mobilized 500 cars or wagons from Pyongsan and Pyongchon and sent them to an unnamed county to haul fertilizer. All of them returned empty because KANG had not drawn up a concrete plan in advance and had no comprehension.

"RI Yun-su, an employee in the Straw Work Section of the Hwanghae Provincial Committee, made a business trip the middle of December, 1952, to Changpung, Kumehon, and Sohung to expedite fertilizer hauling and other details. Leaving his duties to subordinates, he went home without approval, and the work remained undone and affairs were greatly disturbed.

"KIM Pong-hyon, former chief of the Straw Work Section, sent out many blind instructions. For example, he said that 500 tons of straw work were to be purchased in Pongsan county; then he issued an order for 700 tons to be bought. Great confusion ensued.

KIM Pong-hyon, who was born in Hanyong Province, always protected everyone from that province, never criticizing their defects in business. Thus, RI Chong-kuk was idle in his work and dreamed of getting a high position because of his friend's authority."

III. FROM THE MINCHU CHOSON OF 2 APRIL 1953:

"The management of a (unnamed) factory, forgetting the importance of labor rules in wartime, has kept an easy-going style of work. This is proven

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by the attendance-book at the office. Most of the workers are absent and for no apparent reason. Many workers invoked the 91st article of the Military Committee Ordinance to excuse themselves in order to arrange their property affairs. Two hundred twenty employees were absent up to 20 March 1953. RI Tong-kyu, chief of the business section, mobilized five workers to repair his house, thus keeping them from their duties.

"CHONG Pyong-sun, a technician at the factory in charge of improving work techniques, has constantly sought to carry out the people's economic plan both in quantity and in quality. Nevertheless, he disregarded his important duties and indulged in drinking and dissipation. Consequently, instead of attempting to find a prompt chemical method of production by experiment and analysis, he used up chemicals without principle and produced no results. Therefore, with wrong methods, the factories produced rejected articles with raw materials worth 426,000 won.

"He who thus neglects his duties is corrupted in his private life, too. CHONG sold his house and spent 20 won he had borrowed from the national treasury on drinking and dissipation.

"Where labor regulations are loosely enforced, it goes without saying that production will be low. -

by YUN Nae-kil."

IV. FROM THE HWANGHAE ILBO OF 27 FEBRUARY 1953:

"Although there is a Cabinet Decision on the right of the people to petition the government, it is not properly enforced.

"Some officials still do not solve the people's accusations and petitions justly and promptly. Some of the officials in Koksan county,

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Hwanghae province, and other counties, have ignored the people's petitions and accusations on the land reform problem and payment for various state purchases."

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DEFECTS IN THE NK OFFICE OF SOCIAL NUTRITION

Some defects have appeared in the operation of the Office of Social Nutrition in the NK Ministry of Commerce. The defects are pointed out and discussed in an article entitled "Root Out the Corrupt and Idle Staff Members in the Office of Social Nutrition," published in the 4 April 1953 issue of the Minchu Chosen (Democratic Korea.) (The NK Office of Social Nutrition controls state-owned restaurants-delicatessens, inspects food, manages the food supply system, and sets food prices in North Korea. It maintains branch offices in most NK restaurants-delicatessens.)

The article states as follows:

" . . . At a branch office managed by KIM Hak-chun, 60 per cent of the gross revenues is obtained from the sale of groceries. During February, 1953, meals were sold at prices marked up for a 150 to 200 per cent profit while no low-priced meals were available at all. Workers in KIM's branch office made no effort to alleviate this condition.

"At restaurants-delicatessens controlled by the Pyongyang City branch office, instead of selling good and inexpensive food to workers, the managers specialized in rare delicacies for idle city people.

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"Such goings-on in the Social Nutrition branches are caused by the old-fashioned idea of fulfilling only a statistical quota while ignoring the people and the welfare of the nation. This technique is particularly evident in the Purchasing and Supply Section of the Social Nutrition Office. According to regulations, 70 per cent of the necessary purchases must be made at source, i.e., at the place where they are produced. The branch office managed by HWANG Sin-hwan, however, purchased only 11 per cent of its needs at source in January, 1953, and only 48 per cent in February. Even worse than that, it purchased buckwheat flour mixed up with stone powder, and bought hot peppers for 300 won per kilogram higher than the market price and onions for 20 won per kilogram higher. HWANG tried to rationalize this situation by saying it was caused by war conditions.

"The former chief and deputy chief of the Pyongyang City Branch spent 600,000 won which they had earned for the branch by selling side-line farm products. Of this amount, 96,000 won was for banquet expenses. When their illegal deeds were discovered, they alleged that the 96,000 won was for six bags of chemical fertilizer for side-line farm production. Thus they were thrice wrong.

"Other illegal deeds included various misdoings by the chief of the Paymaster's Section of the Pyongyang Social Nutrition branch office; the extravagant waste of funds by employees of the Purchasing Section of KIM Suk-chun's Social Nutrition branch; the wasting of 760,000 won by the

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former chief of the Paymaster's Section of the Chongjin City Social Nutrition branch.

"Some Social Nutrition restaurants prepare food improperly and sell it on credit. PAK Pyong-rin permits his employees to sit around doing nothing."

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N O R T H K O R E A N P R E S S S U M M A R Y

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EVERYTHING FOR THE VICTORY OF THE FATHERLAND LIBERATION WAR! (Slogan)

1. LET US FINISH AUTUMN CULTIVATION PROMPTLY. . .

The timely completion of autumn cultivation is the most important task of all the farmers and village leaders at this time.

2. MESSAGES TO STALIN COMMEMORATING ANNIVERSARY OF OCTOBER REVOLUTION. . .

On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the great socialist October Revolution, the communist leaders of the Chinese Republic, the Korean Republic and those of many other nations sent messages of congratulations to Marshal Stalin.

3. ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER GRANTS "HERO" AWARD. . .

The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Conference of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea awarded the title of Hero to Comrade YI Un-song, a senior officer of the People's Army.

KIM Tu-bong
KANG Yang-ok

4. ANNIVERSARY OF OCTOBER REVOLUTION CELEBRATED IN MOSCOW. . .

(Pyongyang 10 Nov - Chosun Chungang) According to a Tass Dispatch from Moscow, laborers' representatives assembled at the Bolshoi Theater on the night of 6 November to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the October Revolution.

5. MALIK CELEBRATES OCTOBER REVOLUTION WITH FOREIGN DIPLOMATS. . .

On 7 November, Soviet Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, Malik, held a party in celebration of the anniversary of the great socialist revolution, inviting all the ambassadors, ministers and other diplomats in Moscow.

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6. COMMUNIQUE FROM SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, NK PEOPLE'S ARMY . . .

11 Nov: The People's Army and Chinese Volunteer Forces killed 300 enemies and destroyed 4 enemy tanks. Four enemy planes were shot down and nine were damaged.

7. OCTOBER REVOLUTION MESSAGES. . .

The Chairman of the Korean Federation of Trade Unions sent the following message to the Chairman of the Soviet Trade Unions: We hereby send our hearty congratulations and thanks to you and all Soviet laborers on the occasion of the anniversary of the great socialist revolution.

8. MESSAGE FROM KOREAN DEMOCRATIC WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION. . .

The Korean Democratic Women's Association sent the following message to the Soviet Anti-Fascism Women's Committee: All Korean women send enthusiastic congratulations our friends, the Soviet women.

9. MEDALS AWARDED TO RUMANIAN HOSPITAL FIELD UNITS. . .

A ceremony decorating the members of the Second Group of the Rumanian Field Clinic in Korea was held on 8 November. The Chief of the Clinic, Comrade Ghisel Joldan, was honored with the National Color Order, II. All other personnel, including doctors and nurses, were given Orders and medals.

9. HUMANIAN FIELD CLINIC LEAVES KOREA. . .

A ceremony was held on 8 November in honor of the departing Second Group of the Rumanian Field Clinic, which has made a great contribution during its 11-month stay in Korea. HONG Ki-ju, Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme Conference, and other distinguished men attended the ceremony.

10. AMERICAN BOMBERS ARE BRUTALLY MURDERING KOREAN PEOPLE. . .

The Democratic Front for the Fatherland Unification issued a statement charging the Americans with the rampant bombing of the Korean people. Comrade CHONG Won-yong, commenting on the statement, said, "This is an expression of the People's growing fury against the savage criminals."

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11. RALLY IN MOSCOW COMMEMORATES ANNIVERSARY OF OCTOBER REVOLUTION. . .

Comrade Velbhin, Vice Premier, delivered a speech at the rally held in the Bolshoi Theater, describing Russia's great development since the revolution in both domestic and international affairs. He emphasized the need for continued efforts toward the final achievement of the aims of the Revolution by loyally following the lines of Lenin and Stalin.

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12. INCREASE FOOD PRODUCTION AND SUPPORT THE FRONTLINES!

The farmers in Tong-duk Ri, Sukchon-myon, Pyongwon-gun, Pyongan, met to encourage greater agricultural production for next year. They lauded the letter of KIM Il-song to 8 farmers, including SIN Won-sop, who donated 50 bags of rice for the People's Army.

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13. KOREAN FARMERS INCREASE PRODUCTION. . .

Comrades SIN Won-sop, KIM Tae-sung, SIN Ton-won, SIN Yong-won, YI Kun-bae, KIM Won-bong, SIN Tok-sun, and YI Ok-sun broke the record by producing 8.119 tons of rice per chongbo. They donated 50 bags of rice for the People's Army. Their success was achieved by their constant efforts to improve their fields and by adopting advanced farming methods. (PHOTO SHOWS THE 8 FARMERS.)

By Yun Nae-kil

14. CELEBRATION OF INTERNATIONAL YOUTH DAY. . .

a. AT THE FRONT. . .

Commander KIM Il and his Unit decorated their anti-aircraft gun which shot down 12 enemy crafts with the name "Min Ch'ong Ho" (Democratic Youth), in celebration of International Youth Day.

b. AT HAMPUK-TO. . .

Province youth celebrated 10 November, International Youth Day. They decided to nominate this month Frontline Support Month.

c. AT CHAKANG-DO. . .

The youths in this province launched many campaigns under the slogan: "March forward for peace and democratic rights against the creators of war!"

15. WOMEN'S CONSERVATION CAMPAIGN IN NACHIN-GUN. . .

The entire membership of the Women's League in Nachin-gun have launched a large-scale conservation program. They have saved 1,120 Mals of rice in two months and have distributed it to the families of members of the NKPA and to refugees.

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16. INTERNATIONAL CELEBRATION OF THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION. . .

In Sweden: A meeting, sponsored by the Swedish-Soviet Society, was held in Citizen's Hall in Stockholm on 6 November. In Switzerland: A big celebration was held in Geneva. In Hungary: The entire city of Budapest was full of excitement in colorful celebration of the occasion.

17. DIPLOMATS IMPRESSED WITH MOSCOW CELEBRATIONS. . .

The diplomats who attended the celebration in Moscow of the 35th anniversary of the October Revolution were impressed by the sights: Prof. Aungla, the leader of the Burmese Delegation, said, "I have never seen such a grand ceremony before!" Rubachisinovski, Rumanian delegate, stated, "The Soviet People's love for their fatherland and government and their spirit of Communism were well expressed." Chinese delegate, Cheng Shae-min, "It was the greatest honor to see in person Marshal Stalin, the leader of the world's laborers."

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18. FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE SOVIET AND CHINESE PEOPLES. . .

MAO Tse-Tung attended the first performance of "The Soviet Army Red Flag Ensemble of Songs and Dances". The performance, held at the theater in Peking, was successful. At a meeting sponsored by the Chinese National Literary Arts Association on 7 October, a Russian delegation in China demonstrated Russian cultural and scientific achievements.

19. WEST GERMAN PEOPLE SUPPORT GOVERNMENT. . .

The people of West Germany support the recent proposal of the Commissar of the German Democratic Republic to negotiate a peace pact by international conference. Their comments are as follows: The Vadina West Nachrichten, reporting the proposal, urged holding a conference between representatives of East and West Germany. The Sozialistische Volkszeitung stated that "the proposal points the way toward establishing a democratic, unified Germany." The Wolfgang Klarning, (magazine) claimed that "the proposal demonstrates East Germany's initiative in the German peace problem."

20. THE U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY 7TH SESSION. . .

21. NEWS FROM THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICS. . .

Bulgaria: The construction of the Stalin Reservoir along the Isquir River continues successfully.

Czechoslovakia: The Rene Flavo reported that the Czech people have resolved anew to follow the leadership of Stalin. Enisk Svavodova, a noted woman-worker in an auto-repair factory, stated: "We trust Stalin thoroughly and thank him..."

22. THE KENYAN PEOPLE FIGHT BRAVELY AGAINST BRITISH IMPERIALISM . . By O Shin-hyun

(MAP OF AFRICA IS INCLUDED WITH THIS ARTICLE)

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